

## **Chapter 2 - Program Accomplishments: Use of Funds and Beneficiaries**

This section of the report provides accomplishments information that was collected from HOPWA grantees, following the completion of their operating year under formula and competitive grants. This accomplishment information demonstrates that communities throughout the nation have used HOPWA funds to assist thousands of low-income persons living with HIV infection or AIDS and their families since initial funding for the HOPWA program was made available in 1992. The assistance has provided necessary housing as well as access to related health care and other services for individuals and families who have faced the difficult challenges of living with HIV and AIDS and the increased risks of homelessness. HOPWA clients have benefited by accessing and maintaining safe, decent, and affordable housing while addressing other health, personal and financial challenges that include the costs for AIDS drugs and other advanced treatment.

HOPWA recipients are required to collect information on the use of program funds, the number and types of housing assistance provided and demographic, income and other information on beneficiaries. Each formula grantee receiving HOPWA formula funds is required to participate in the Consolidated Planning initiative which involves public consultations, coordinated planning that involves developing the community's need assessment and a comprehensive strategy which determines the use of Federal and other resources. Competitive grants are also required to undertake proposed activities in a manner that is consistent with these local strategies. Formula grantees are required to provide accomplishments information to their public on an annual basis under the Consolidated Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). These jurisdictions also provide data on accomplishments to HUD through the active use of the Department's Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS), for grantees that have converted to the use of this new information technology system. Other grantees, including State formula grantees that are not yet on IDIS and all competitive grantees, provide accomplishment information to HUD in the HOPWA Annual Progress Report (APR). IDIS and APR formats collect similar types of information.

**Aggregate Use of Funds.** The HOPWA program is a unique Federal program that targets housing assistance and related services to meet the housing needs of low-income persons who are living with HIV/AIDS and their families. Program purposes are being accomplished and evidenced from all data collected to date in 365 HOPWA Annual Progress Reports and 28 IDIS reports filed with HUD between 1992-1998. HOPWA grantee reports indicate that program funds were used for the following types of activities:

- 70 percent for housing assistance (including housing information services and housing program development activities);
- 22 percent for supportive services; and
- 8 percent for grantee and project sponsor administrative costs.

**Report Notes.** The following section of this report provides a summary of the data on HOPWA program performance as reported by the jurisdictions operating formula and competitive programs

since the inception of the program in FY92 through FY98. This section is divided into two parts: (1) for the first time, this report provides a comprehensive one-year profile accomplishments of the 83 formula programs that were active in 1998; and (2) the report also provides cumulative data on all years of funds for both formula and competitive grants which updates information presented in the March 1998 report that was filed with Congress.

Part one of this summary presents a comprehensive one-year profile accomplishments of the formula programs that were active in 1998. This information was collected, as noted, through IDIS and APRs and in supplemental reports that were requested by the Office of HIV/AIDS Housing and drafted by the formula grantees. The supplemental reports also provided an executive summary of the jurisdiction's HOPWA programs and these detailed program descriptions are contained in another section of this report. Data in this part is comprehensive and was collected from all of the 83 formula grantees that were operating programs during 1998. Communities that newly received formula allocations in 1998 or 1999 are not included as these efforts are generally at various stages of consultation, planning and project startup. Data presented provides a twelve-month picture of the formula HOPWA programs and is expected to be a base for better understanding the accomplishments of the recipient communities over a one-year period of time. The active formula grantees include the recipients of funds made available in FY97 for a total of \$183.6 million for use over a three year operating period, as well as programs operating with grants from prior fiscal years. This group of recipients include 53 cities that received funds on behalf of their metropolitan areas and 27 States that received funds for areas outside on these qualifying metropolitan areas and three other grantees (Milwaukee, Missouri and Virginia) which had programs operating from prior grants.

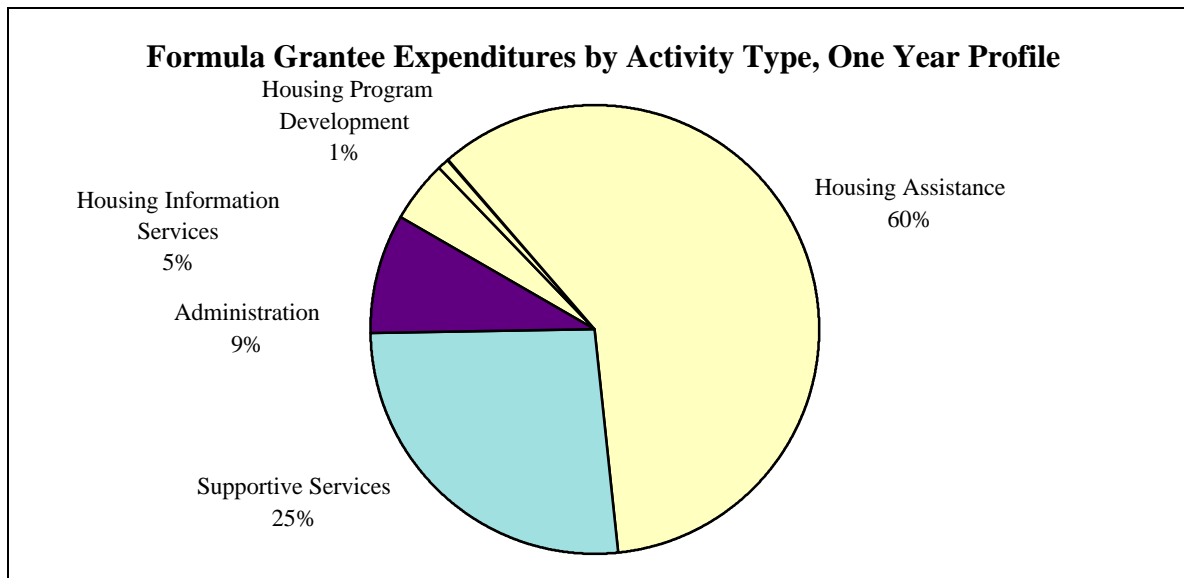
In addition, other jurisdictions have also begun to use funds and in FY98, 88 formula grants were issued to 59 cities for their Eligible Metropolitan Areas (EMSA) and 29 States for a total of \$183.6 million in HOPWA formula funds. The eight new grantees included the States of Missouri and Virginia (which had been eligible in FY92-6); and Cincinnati OH; Charlotte NC; Milwaukee WI; Providence RI; Raleigh NC; and Rochester NY. In FY99, nine other jurisdictions also became eligible to receive formula funds, including Wilmington, DE; Honolulu, HI; Buffalo, NY; Birmingham, AL; and the States of Minnesota, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada. The FY99 allocation was made to 97 jurisdictions which are 63 cities and 34 States. New grantees must consult within their communities, plan activities, procure services, sign contracts and otherwise develop and implement new programs under their consolidated plan. Accomplishment reports on HOPWA activities will be provided by these jurisdictions in the future, and these are due to HUD 90 days after the completion of their operating year.

The second part of this section provides a profile of accomplishments for all HOPWA programs in a cumulative data file. The data tables provide accomplishment data reported by HOPWA formula and competitive grantees for programs that operated through 1992-1998. The data presented is cumulative and reflects the overall impact the program has had since its inception in 1992 and client data is not unduplicated. The information substantially updates information included in the March 1998 report.

### **Part One: One-Year Profile of Formula Programs Operating in 1998**

For the first time, this report provides a comprehensive one-year profile on the accomplishments of all HOPWA formula programs and may provide a base-line for better understanding the accomplishments of this program throughout the nation. Prior data reports used cumulative data that included multiple years of activities as well as data on competitive programs, included information that was planned but not yet accomplished or were incomplete in some manner and therefore not inclusive of every formula recipient. This section reports on the 83 active formula grantees that operated HOPWA programs in 1998.

Throughout 1998 and again in November 1998, the Office of HIV/AIDS Housing requested that all HOPWA formula grantees submit their required IDIS or APR reports or provide supplemental data to ensure that information was available on their programs that operated during 1998. Each of these grantees provided: (1) an executive summary of the jurisdiction's HOPWA programs, their sponsors and community partnerships, planning efforts, the number of beneficiaries, and current challenges; these detailed program descriptions are contained in another section of this report, and (2) a program accomplishments section. This data was compiled in this manner in order to create a national one-year picture of the HOPWA formula programs. This picture is different from the cumulative data also provided in this report in that the formula profile provides accomplishment data for a twelve month period of time and is comprehensive in including all formula grantees with operating programs. The data covers all of the 83 jurisdictions operating programs in 1998 but does not include, as noted, the new grantees which were funded for the first time in FY98 which were in the planning and development stages of their programs or those which are new and will receive FY99 allocations.



**Figure 1**

**Formula Expenditures, One Year Profile.** The Formula Grantees One-Year Profile on Expenditures, Figure 1, illustrates that the activities that were undertaken by HOPWA grantees

addresses housing needs. These one-year reports reflect that a cumulative \$151,079,207 was expended for activities and beneficiaries that are covered in the accomplishments reports. The percentage of expended funds used for each activity is reported and in the aggregate HOPWA formula grantees reported that 66 percent of the funds expended during this period were used for housing assistance. This number includes 60.5 percent which was expended for some form of housing, e.g. short-term payments to prevent homelessness, tenant-based rental assistance, and facility-based housing assistance and grantees reported that this housing assistance reached 73,905 persons during the year. The expenditure number also includes 4.7 percent that was used for housing information services for clients and 0.7 percent that was used for housing program development activities. Supportive services activities cover 25.5 percent of funds used and administrative costs were 8.7 percent of funds expended.

<b>Persons Assisted with Housing Assistance: One Year Profile of Formula Programs</b>			
	<b>Persons Living with HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>Other Persons in family Unit</b>	<b>Total Persons who received housing assistance</b>
<b>Number</b>	48,920	24,985	73,905
<b>Percent</b>	66%	34%	
<b>Persons Assisted with Supportive Services Only: One Year Profile of Formula Programs</b>			
	<b>Persons living with HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>Other Persons in the family unit</b>	<b>Total Persons who received only supportive services</b>
<b>Number</b>	28,277	7,513	35,790
<b>Percent</b>	79%	21%	

**Figure 2**

**Persons Served, One Year Profile of Formula Programs.** Grantees reported that 48,920 persons with HIV/AIDS and 24,985 other family members received some form of housing assistance during this one year operating period (See Figure 2). A total of 73,905 persons received housing assistance from the formula programs during this one year period. Family needs are being addressed by this program and about 34 percent of the persons receiving housing assistance are family members who reside with the person who is living with HIV/AIDS. HOPWA clients who received housing assistance, also generally receive other support in the form of supportive services, such as case management, assistance with daily living or other support that helps to make the housing appropriate to their needs. As a separate type of housing assistance, many persons also received housing information services that were provided to 85,887 persons. Supportive services in conjunction with HOPWA housing assistance or as assistance to persons whose housing needs are being met with other programs or through their own resources, represent 25 percent of the expended funds. Grantees report that an additional 28,277 persons living with HIV/AIDS and 7,513 family members received supportive services only with HOPWA funds and were used to extend the reach of this program.

Unit Size & Percent: One Year Profile of Formula Programs									
	SRO	O Bd	1 Bd	2 Bd	3Bd	4 Bd	5+Bd	Total Units	%
Facility Based Assistance	1,430	431	2,484	1,219	449	218	178	6,409	16%
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	589	594	5,926	2,902	1,213	174	33	11,431	24%
Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, & Utilities	1,269	1,285	10,784	7,389	3,000	407	145	24,279	60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,288</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>19,194</b>	<b>11,510</b>	<b>4,662</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>42,119</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Percent</b>	7.8%	5.5%	45.6%	27.3%	11.1%	1.9%	0.8%		100%
<b>Total % by Single &amp; Family Units</b>	<b>59%</b>			<b>41%</b>					

**Figure 3**

**Types of Housing Assistance.** Housing assistance is the primary focus of the HOPWA program and grantees report that this is the largest single activity supported by HOPWA funds. Expenditures were made in two types of housing subsidy payments and in developing and operating residences and facilities. The payments include (Figure 3): (1) Tenant-based rental assistance which represents 24 percent of the total units assisted; and (2) Short-term rent, mortgage, and utilities payments to prevent homelessness which represents 60 percent of the total units supported. Facility-based forms of housing assistance represents 16 percent of the total units utilizing. Facility-based housing assistance consists of projects involving acquisition, rehabilitation, or construction and operation of such housing as community residences, single room occupancy (SRO) dwelling units, short-term facilities, and other types of housing in facilities.

These types of housing assistance offer significantly different forms of assistance, from short-term and often small subsidies that help families avoid homelessness, to on-going forms of rental payments, to assistance in facilities that may range from independent living environments to higher levels of care in assisted living facilities. Generally, each type of program also offers access to supportive services. Facility-based assistance often provides for higher levels of care that may be needed by clients and creates new housing dedicated to assisting persons living with HIV or AIDS.

**Unit Size.** As illustrated in Figure 3, HOPWA funds are used by communities to provide a variety of types of housing, including size measured by the number of bedrooms provided in the unit to support individual living with HIV/AIDS and the family members who reside with these persons. About, 59 percent of the number of housing units that are being provided are single units in SRO units, efficiency units (0-bedroom), and 1-bedroom units. Units to assist families or unrelated adults in congregate facilities, include units with two or more bedrooms, and these types of units account for nearly 41 percent of the housing assistance provided under the program.

#### **Demographics of Formula Beneficiaries, One Year Profile of Formula Programs.**

Information on the clients receiving housing assistance was reported and tracked by all formula grantees over this one year period. Demographic information was collected on the beneficiaries age and gender; race; ethnicity; recent living situations; and income and is provided below

<b>Age and Gender of Clients: One Year Profile of Formula Programs</b>					
	<b>&lt;17</b>	<b>18-30</b>	<b>31-50</b>	<b>51+</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>
<b>Male</b>	5,521	7,224	26,472	2,878	42,095
<b>Percent</b>	13%	17%	63%	7%	64%
<b>Female</b>	5,340	4,735	11,706	1,466	23,247
<b>Percent</b>	23%	20%	50%	6%	36%
<b>Sub-totals</b>	10,861	11,959	38,178	4,344	
<b>Percent by Age</b>	17%	18%	58%	7%	100%

**Figure 4**

**Age and Gender.** Figure 3 reports that about 64 percent of clients who receive HOPWA housing assistance are male and 36 percent are female. For both males and females, the highest percentage, 58 percent, of clients range between the ages of 31-50 at their entry into the program. Person of age 18-30 years constitute 18 percent of recipients. Persons under the age of 18 years represent 16 percent of the total number of individuals served by the program, and persons over 50 years old, represent 7 percent of recipients.

<b>Race of Clients: One Year Profile of Formula Programs</b>					
	<b>Asian/Pac. Islander</b>	<b>Black/African American</b>	<b>Nat. Amer/AL Native</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>
<b>Total</b>	402	30,232	471	25,818	56,923
<b>Percent</b>	1%	53%	1%	45%	100%

**Figure 5**

**Race.** As figure 4 illustrates, 53 percent of clients who received housing assistance during the year are Black/African Americans, 45 percent are White, one percent are Asian/Pacific Islander and one percent are Native American/ Alaskan Natives.

<b>Ethnicity of Clients: One Year Profile of Formula Programs</b>			
	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,613</b>	<b>48,832</b>	<b>61,445</b>
<b>Percent</b>	21%	79%	100.0%

**Figure 6**

**Ethnicity.** Approximately, 21 percent of the clients who received housing assistance during the year are Hispanic (See Figure 5).

<b>Recent Living Situation of Clients: One Year Profile of Formula Programs</b>		
	<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Homelessness:</b>		
Streets	2,126	5.4%
Emergency Shelter	1,677	4.2%
Trans. Housing	1,751	4.4%
<b>Sub-total Homeless</b>	<b>5,554</b>	<b>14.0%</b>
<b>Facilities:</b>		
Psychiatric facility	126	0.3%
SA Treatment	652	1.6%
Hospital	819	2.1%
Jail	570	1.4%
<b>Sub-total Facilities</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
<b>Other Types of Situations:</b>		
Domestic violence situations	150	0.4%
Living with Relatives or friends	7,412	18.7%
In Rental Housing	21,063	53.1%
Participant Owned Housing	1,461	3.7%
Other Situations	1,893	4.8%
<b>Sub-total Other</b>	<b>31,979</b>	<b>80.6%</b>
<b>Total from all situations</b>	<b>39,700</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Figure 7**

**Recent Living Situation of Clients.** Figure 6 illustrates the service entry point of clients entering the program for housing assistance or related supportive services. Grantees reported on their clients under three categories: persons who are homeless (on the street or in homeless facilities), persons leaving other facility-based services, and persons in other types of situations that require housing assistance. These reports show that 14 percent of the clients receiving housing assistance were homeless at their entry into the HOPWA program. They received emergency and/or other types of HOPWA housing assistance in an effort to stabilize their housing situation and to strive for permanent housing. Over five percent of clients received housing assistance upon leaving a facility, such as, hospitals, substance abuse treatment centers, jail, or a psychiatric facilities. The remaining 80 percent come from a variety of living situations that require support. Just over 53 percent, represented in Figure 9 as “In Rental Housing”, are in danger of losing their current housing, facing eviction or otherwise are at risk of homelessness.



This situation may be due to the loss of jobs, the lack of ability to work due to illness, as well as medical or care costs that endanger individuals and their families and increase their risks of becoming homeless. HOPWA program generally offer short-term and tenant-based rental subsidies to meet this need. The formula grantees reported that about 19 percent of persons served were living with relatives or friends and are in need of support. Almost four percent are clients who resided in their own housing and received housing assistance to prevent homelessness, including short-term mortgage payments, or assistance after they left their homes and relocated to the needed level of care in another type of program or housing facility.

In comparison to the types of housing provided, the largest number of units supported are with short-term payments that prevent homelessness. This type of program use is reflected in the recent living situation figure, especially for person doubled up with family or friends, and persons in rental housing, and represents the use of the program to prevent homelessness and efforts to maintain the current living environment for these persons in need.

<b>Monthly Family Incomes of Clients: One Year Profile of Formula Programs</b>		
<b>Income</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>\$0-250</b>	14,469	26%
<b>\$251-500</b>	14,232	26%
<b>\$501-1000</b>	21,683	39%
<b>\$1001-1500</b>	3,592	7%
<b>\$1501-2000</b>	833	2%
<b>\$2000+</b>	348	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,157</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Figure 8**

**Monthly Family Incomes of Clients.** HOPWA recipients are among the persons who face the most sever housing crises due to costs and loss of income. Grantee reports illustrate that about 91 percent of the clients assisted through HOPWA funds have family incomes under \$1,000 per month (See Figure 10), and fully 52 percent have incomes of less than \$500 per month. At these income levels, these persons are at the very low-income levels and may face the most sever challenges in meeting personal, medical and housing costs during their time of illness. In a substantial way, HOPWA housing assistance helps to insure that individuals and families affected by HIV and AIDS do not fall into homelessness and have access to medical care and other forms of assistance that may be available under the related Ryan White CARE Act programs, including the AIDS Drugs Assistance Programs. The use of HOPWA funds for supportive services also address these needs and help to provide a bridge to other support that is necessary to maintain the highest possible quality of health for this population.

<b>Supportive Services: One Year Profile of Formula Programs</b>		
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Case Management	6,358,351	26.9%
Health/medical	4,395,218	18.6%
Permanent housing placement	3,121,726	13.2%
Adult day care and personal assistance	1,951,287	8.3%
Nutritional Services/meals	1,771,843	7.5%
Alcohol and drug abuse services	1,734,130	7.3%
Mental health services	1,268,069	5.4%
Life Management	774,465	3.3%
Transportation	544,057	2.3%
Outreach	543,769	2.3%
Program Support	364,114	1.5%
Other	318,486	1.3%
Child care and other children services	206,133	0.9%
Education	146,294	0.6%
Employment assistance	64,945	0.3%
Legal Services	39,118	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,602,005</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Figure 9**

**Supportive Services One-Year Profile Formula Grantees.** After housing assistance, supportive services (at 25 percent of all expenditures) represents the second most frequently used activity under the HOPWA program by amount of funds expended. Supportive services are a key component of the response to HIV and access to health-care is essential part of HOPWA program activities. Often this access is accomplished by the client or with case management assistance provided by programs supported under the Ryan White CARE Act. CARE Act activities also included the range of supportive services and treatments and medical services under the AIDS Drugs Assistance Programs (ADAP) and under other State, local and private benefit plans and programs.

While housing remains the primary focus of the HOPWA program, the flexibility provided to grantees to use funds for supportive services also allows their sponsors to provide responsive support to HOPWA clients, including activities that make the housing assistance appropriate to the needs of the clients. Supportive services are defined as including, but not limited to, health, mental health, assessment, permanent housing placement, drug and alcohol abuse treatment and counseling, day care, nutritional services, intensive care when required, and assistance in gaining access to local, State, and Federal government benefits and services except that health services may not be provided to family members. Under the HOPWA regulations, health services may only be provided to an individual with HIV/AIDS (not family members) and payments for health-care costs are limited to items and services that are not made or reasonably expected to be made under compensation programs, insurance policy, or health benefits program and, on this matter,

HUD issued guidance that restricted the use of HOPWA funds for AIDS Drug Assistance and other Health-care Costs that are eligible and covered under other programs.

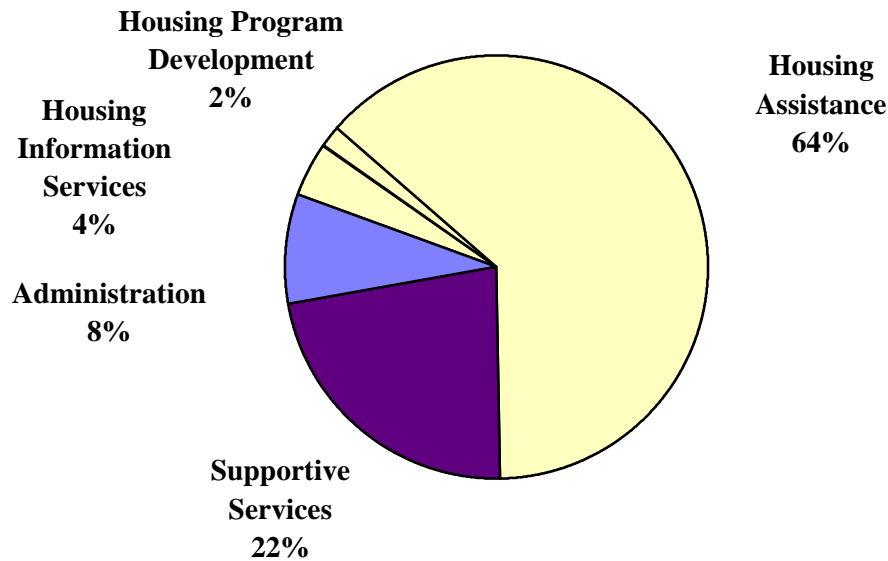
Data on grantee use of funds for supportive services is compiled from HOPWA grantees operating programs in 1998. This services data reflects over \$23 million in expenditures, compiled as of 11-98. The largest type of service funded is case management services (at 27 percent of supportive service costs and this amount would represent only about five percent of the reported program expenditures by grantees). Other service costs include health, medical and intensive care services (19 percent); permanent housing placement (13 percent); adult day care and personal assistance (8 percent) nutritional services and meals (7 percent); alcohol and drug abuse services (7 percent) and a range of other services or a mixture of services for remaining service expenditures.

## **Part Two: HOPWA Cumulative Performance 1992-1998**

The following information is a summary of data reported through 28 IDIS reports on HOPWA accomplishments and 365 HOPWA Annual Progress Reports that were filed with HUD between 1992-1998. Data was compiled from the IDIS reports and 231 APRs which cover programs funded under HOPWA formula funds and 134 APRs that cover competitive grants. The information presented is cumulative in nature and covers over \$302 million in program expenditures.

**Aggregate Use of All Funds 1992-98.** Grantee reports on activities accomplished from 1992-1998, reported on the use and recipients who benefited from this use of over \$302 million of HOPWA funds that have been expended to provide housing assistance, housing information services, program development activities, supportive services and administrative costs. As reported by grantees, nearly 70 percent of all HOPWA funds used to date have supported or created housing for low-income persons living with HIV and AIDS and their families. The largest type of expenditure, 64 percent, was in the form of direct housing assistance (See figure 8), which includes rental assistance, short-term payments that prevent homelessness and assistance in developing and operating community residences and other facilities. In addition other direct assistance to clients is provided in the form of housing information services (for 4 percent of funds used) as well as indirect assistance in housing program development activities (for 2 percent of funds). In addition to housing, 22 percent of expended funds have helped to provided related supportive services, such as, case management, outreach, health care, substance abuse counseling and treatment programs, as well as other services, that help make the housing appropriate in meeting the needs of clients. Service funds also reach clients who benefit from other types of housing assistance, including other HUD programs and help these clients address HIV-related needs. HOPWA grantees have also expended 8 percent of funds on grantee and project sponsor administrative costs.

### HOPWA Cumulative Expenditures in Providing Assistance to Clients



**Figure 10:** Housing Assistance Includes: Rental Assistance; Short-term payments to prevent homelessness; Development & operating costs for facilities. All Formula and Competitive Reports, 1992-8.

#### Summary of Cumulative Expenditures by Activity Type.

HOPWA Expenditures	Total	Percent
a. Housing Assistance	\$ 191,049,375	64%
b. Supportive Services	68,004,987	22%
c. Administrative cost	25,410,503	8%
d. Housing information services	12,558,939	4%
e. Housing program development	5,349,320	2%
Total reported by 4/20/99	\$ 302,373,125	100%

Notes: Administrative costs are limited by statute to 3 percent for grantees and 7 percent for project sponsors; actual grantee administrative costs reported were \$9,667,216 (3%) and project sponsor costs reported were \$15,743,287 (5%) under this category.

**Types of Housing Assistance.** Housing assistance is the primary focus of the HOPWA program and grantees report that this is the largest single activity supported by HOPWA funds. Expenditures were made in two types of housing subsidy payments and in developing and operating residences and facilities. The payments include (Figure 9): (1) Tenant-based rental assistance which represents 24 percent of the total units assisted and 35 percent of the funding; and (2) Short-term rent, mortgage, and utilities payments to prevent homelessness which represents 60 percent of the total units supported through 22 percent of the expended funds. Facility-based forms of housing assistance represents 16 percent of the total units utilizing 43 percent of expended funds. Facility-based housing assistance consists of projects involving acquisition, rehabilitation, or construction and operation of such housing as community residences, single room occupancy (SRO) dwelling units, short-term facilities, and other types of housing in facilities.

<b>Types of Housing Assistance: Cumulative Data</b>					
	<b>Total Units</b>	<b>Percentage of Units</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Percentage of Expenditures</b>	<b>Average Cost Per Unit</b>
<b>Facility-based</b>	16,590	16%	\$83,062,844	43%	\$5,007
<b>Tenant-based Rental Assistance</b>	26,016	24%	\$66,004,265	35%	\$2,537
<b>Short-term Rent, Mortgage, &amp; Utilities</b>	64,083	60%	\$41,982,266	22%	\$655

**Figure 11:** Note: Average HOPWA cost by type of housing assistance is from cumulative HOPWA data and does not count the other funds that may be involved in these programs.

These types of housing assistance offer significantly different forms of assistance, from short-term and often small subsidies that help families avoid homelessness, to on-going forms of rental payments, to assistance in facilities that may range from independent living environments to higher levels of care in assisted living facilities. Generally, each type of program also offers access to supportive services. Facility-based assistance often provides for higher levels of care that may be needed by clients and creates new housing dedicated to assisting persons living with HIV or AIDS.

**Average HOPWA Costs by Type of Housing (not counting other funds).** Based on reports from grantees on how HOPWA funds were used for the three types of housing assistance Figure 9 also can be used to illustrate the average cost of HOPWA housing assistance. However, these estimates of HOPWA housing costs do not include the related costs that might be involved in providing assistance to clients, such as services or site costs provided by other programs. For example, under the HOPWA competitions, the selected projects all demonstrate a significant amount of leveraging of other resources in operating their proposed projects and those competitions have documented that one dollar of HOPWA funds carries with it \$1.36 in other resources which more than doubles the federal funds made available for these projects.

Data on All Competitive Grants 1992-98:

\$1 HOPWA + \$1.36 Leveraged Resources = \$2.36 Program Activities.

The information in Figure 9 also illustrates the average HOPWA cost per unit of facility-based housing assistance is \$5,007 per unit. This cost-per-unit figure does not include related costs for operations, services, or related programs associated with facility-based housing assistance which are expected to be significant. The average cost for tenant-based rental assistance with HOPWA funds is \$2, 537 per unit of housing supported during that operating year. The average HOPWA cost in the form of short-term payments to prevent homelessness is \$655 per unit (and this reflects the statutory time limits of 21 weeks in any 52 week period). Short-term payments support the largest number of units and often offer families in need the emergency of transitional support prior to qualifying for other forms of on-going assistance, for example with rental assistance. HOPWA rental assistance is also significantly less than average costs for Section 8 rental assistance and may reflect support for less than a 12-month period, as clients transition to other programs or receive assistance that meets critical needs in shallow rent subsidies. The average cost per unit is also a national average and may differ for each community depending on local housing costs and unit size. Resident rent payments are also required and rental assistance and facility-based forms of assistance require the clients to pay up to 30 percent of their adjusted family income in units that fall under the area's fair market rents and meet housing quality standards.

<b>Unit Size &amp; Percent: Cumulative Data (# of bedrooms in each unit)</b>										
	<b>SRO</b>	<b>0 Bd</b>	<b>1 Bd</b>	<b>2 Bd</b>	<b>3Bd</b>	<b>4 Bd</b>	<b>5+Bd</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total Units</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Facility Based Assistance</b>	4,374	3,065	4,077	2,251	1,512	168	1,143	0	16,590	16%
<b>Tenant-Based Rental Assistance</b>	600	1,123	14,498	6,814	2,477	435	28	41	26,016	24%
<b>Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, &amp; Utilities</b>	3,245	3,961	30,129	18,489	6,809	906	195	349	64,083	60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,219</b>	<b>8,149</b>	<b>48,704</b>	<b>27,554</b>	<b>10,798</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>106,689</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Percent</b>	7.7%	7.6%	45.7%	25.8%	10.1%	1.4%	1.3%	0.4%		
<b>Sub-total % by Single &amp; Family Units</b>	<b>61%</b>			<b>39%</b>						

Figure 12 NOTE: Unit size as shown by number of bedrooms(Bd) within the unit.

**Unit Size.** As illustrated in Figure 10, HOPWA funds are used by communities to provide a variety of types of housing, including size measured by the number of bedrooms provided in the unit to support individual living with HIV/AIDS and the family members who reside with these persons. About, 61 percent of the number of housing units that are being provided are single units in SRO units, efficiency units (0-bedroom), and 1-bedroom units. Units to assist families or unrelated adults in congregate facilities, include units with two or more bedrooms, and these types of units account for nearly 39 percent of the housing assistance provided under the program.

**Types of Supportive Services.** After housing assistance, supportive services (at 22 percent of all expenditures) represents the second most frequently used activity under the HOPWA program by amount of funds expended. Supportive services are a key component of the response to HIV and access to health-care is essential part of HOPWA program activities. Often this access is accomplished by the client or with case management assistance provided by programs supported under the Ryan White CARE Act. CARE Act activities also included the range of supportive services and treatments and medical services under the AIDS Drugs Assistance Programs (ADAP) and under other State, local and private benefit plans and programs.

While housing remains the primary focus of the HOPWA program, the flexibility provided to grantees to use funds for supportive services also allows their sponsors to provide responsive support to HOPWA clients, including activities that make the housing assistance appropriate to the needs of the clients. Supportive services are defined as including, but not limited to, health, mental health, assessment, permanent housing placement, drug and alcohol abuse treatment and counseling, day care, nutritional services, intensive care when required, and assistance in gaining access to local, State, and Federal government benefits and services except that health services may not be provided to family members. Under the HOPWA regulations, health services may only be provided to an individual with HIV/AIDS (not family members) and payments for health-care costs are limited to items and services that are not made or reasonably expected to be made under compensation programs, insurance policy, or health benefits program and, on this matter, HUD issued guidance that restricted the use of HOPWA funds for AIDS Drug Assistance and other Health-care Costs that are eligible and covered under other programs.

Data on grantee use of funds for supportive services is compiled from a group of reports that provided sufficient details on use by the different service types in a sample of 54 APRs filed by formula grantees and 27 APRs filed by competitive grantees. This services data reflects over \$15 million in expenditures, compiled as of 11-98. The largest type of service funded is case management services (at 39 percent of supportive service costs and this amount would represent only about eight percent of the entire program expenditures by all grantees). Other service costs include adult care and personal assistance (16 percent); health, medical and intensive care services (9 percent); nutritional services and meals (7 percent); alcohol and drug abuse services (4 percent) and a range of other services or a mixture of services for remaining service expenditures.

<b>Supportive Services: Cumulative Data</b>		
	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Case Management	12,508,229	28.2%
Permanent housing placement	4,798,739	10.8%
Adult day care and personal assistance	4,717,256	10.6%
Mixed	4,578,748	10.3%
Not Specified	4,089,278	9.2%
Alcohol and drug abuse services	2,695,236	6.1%
Nutritional Services/meals	2,624,756	5.9%
Mental health services	2,036,667	4.6%
Health/medical	1,918,190	4.3%
Legal services	846,977	1.9%
Child care and other children services	804,240	1.8%
Staff	590,371	1.3%
Emergency assistance	547,460	1.2%
Other	494,164	1.1%
Life Management	421,870	1.0%
Outreach	319,347	0.7%
Education	183,808	0.4%
Transportation	154,084	0.3%
Employment assistance	18,421	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,347,841</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Figure 13**

**Beneficiaries in All Reports.** These 393 grantee reports document assistance to a cumulative 131,627 persons with HIV/AIDS and 58,000 other family members who received some form of housing assistance during this one year operating period (See Figure 11). These numbers do not represent an unduplicated account from year-to-year (Part one on the one year formula profile would represent assistance provided in a one year time period). The total of 189,627 persons who received housing assistance from the formula and competitive programs, under all the reports filed to date, show that family needs are being addressed by this program and about 31 percent of the persons receiving housing assistance are family members who reside with the person who is living with HIV/AIDS. As a separate type of housing assistance, many persons also received housing information services that were provided to 321,853 person contacts. Grantees report that an additional 129,563 persons living with HIV/AIDS and 31,000 family members received supportive services only in connection with other housing with HOPWA funds that were used to extend the reach of this program.



<b>Persons Receiving Housing Assistance: Cumulative Data</b>			
	<b>Persons Living with HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>Other Persons in family Unit</b>	<b>Total Persons who received housing assistance</b>
<b>Number</b>	131,627	58,000	189,627
<b>Percent</b>	69%	31%	
<b>Persons Assisted with Supportive Services Only: Cumulative Data</b>			
	<b>Persons living with HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>Other Persons in the family unit</b>	<b>Total Persons who received only supportive services</b>
<b>Number</b>	129,563	31,000	160,563
<b>Percent</b>	81%	19%	

Figure 14

**Demographics on Beneficiaries in Cumulative Reports.** Information on the clients receiving housing assistance was reported and tracked by grantees. Demographic information was collected on the beneficiaries age and gender; race; ethnicity; recent living situations; and income. The charts below illustrate the cumulative information provided by all HOPWA grantees under all reports on file with HUD.

<b>Age and Gender of Clients: Cumulative Data</b>					
	<b>&lt;17</b>	<b>18-30</b>	<b>31-50</b>	<b>51+</b>	<b>Sub-totals</b>
<b>Male</b>	12,134	24,081	69,857	6,128	112,200
<b>Percent</b>	10.8%	21.5%	62.3%	5.5%	67.2%
<b>Female</b>	11,739	13,382	26,882	2,753	54,756
<b>Percent</b>	21.4%	24.4%	49.1%	5.0%	32.8%
<b>Percent by Age</b>	14.3%	22.4%	57.9%	5.3%	

Figure 15

**Age and Gender.** Figure 12 reports that on a cumulative basis about 67 percent of clients who receive HOPWA housing assistance are male and 33 percent are female. For both males and females, the highest percentage, 58 percent, of clients range between the ages of 31-50 at their entry into the program. Persons of age 18-30 years constitute 22 percent of recipients. Persons under the age of 18 years represent 14 percent of the total number of individuals served by the program, and persons over 50 years old, represent 5 percent of recipients.

<b>Race of Clients: Cumulative Data</b>					
	<b>Asian/Pac. Islander</b>	<b>Black/African American</b>	<b>Nat. Amer/AL Native</b>	<b>White</b>	
<b>Total</b>	694	73,150	1,552	71,878	147,274
<b>Percent</b>	0.5%	49.7%	1.1%	48.8%	100%

**Figure 16**

**Race.** Figure 13 illustrates, on a cumulative basis, over 49 percent of clients who received housing assistance are Black/African Americans, over 48 percent are White, nearly 1 percent are Asian/Pacific Islander and one percent are Native American/ Alaskan Natives.

<b>Ethnicity of Clients: Cumulative Data</b>			
	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	
<b>Total</b>	27,066	128,755	155,821
<b>Percent</b>	17.4%	82.6%	100.0%

**Figure 17**

**Ethnicity.** Figure 14 illustrates, on a cumulative basis, approximately, 17 percent of the clients who received housing assistance are Hispanic (See Figure 15).

<b>Recent Living Situation of Clients: Cumulative Data</b>		
	<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Homelessness:</b>		
Streets	11,315	7.7%
Emergency Shelter	6,706	4.6%
Trans. Housing	5,748	3.9%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>23,769</b>	<b>16.2%</b>
<b>Facilities:</b>		
Psychiatric facility	577	0.4%
SA Treatment	3,139	2.1%
Hospital	3,239	2.2%
Jail	2,588	1.8%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>9,543</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
<b>Other Types of Situations:</b>		
Domestic violence situations	1,048	0.7%
Living with Relatives or friends	26,246	17.9%
In Rental Housing	75,455	51.5%
Participant Owned Housing	5,895	4.0%
Other Situations	4,436	3.0%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>113,080</b>	<b>77.2%</b>
<b>Total from all situations</b>	<b>146,392</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Figure 18**

**Recent Living Situation.** Figure 15, illustrates the service entry point of clients entering the program for housing assistance or related supportive services. These reports show that on a cumulative basis about 16 percent of the clients receiving housing assistance were homeless at their entry into the HOPWA program. Just under seven percent of clients received housing assistance upon leaving a facility, such as, hospitals, substance abuse treatment centers, jail, or a psychiatric facilities. The remaining 77 percent come from a variety of living situations that require support. Just over 51 percent, represented in Figure 9 as “In Rental Housing”, are in danger of losing their current housing, facing eviction or otherwise are at risk of homelessness. The grantees reported that about 18 percent of persons served were living with relatives or friends and are in need of support. Almost four percent are clients who resided in their own housing and received housing assistance to prevent homelessness, including short-term mortgage payments, or

assistance after they left their homes and relocated to the needed level of care in another type of program or housing facility.

<b>Monthly Client Income: Cumulative Data</b>		
<b>Income</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>\$0-250</b>	40,743	28.7%
<b>\$251-500</b>	47,473	33.5%
<b>\$501-1000</b>	44,373	31.3%
<b>\$1001-1500</b>	7,007	4.9%
<b>\$1501-2000</b>	1,604	1.1%
<b>\$2000+</b>	647	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	141,847	100.0%

**Figure 19**

**Client Income: Cumulative Data.** HOPWA recipients are among the persons who face the most severe housing crises due to costs and loss of income. On a cumulative basis, grantee reports illustrate that over 93 percent of the clients assisted through HOPWA funds have family incomes under \$1,000 per month (See Figure 16), and fully 62 percent have incomes of less than \$500 per month. At these income levels, these persons are at the very low-income levels and may face the most severe challenges in meeting personal, medical and housing costs during their time of illness.

NOTE: Figures depict cumulative data from 28 IDIS reports and 365 Annual Progress Reports regularly collected from HOWPA formula or competitive grantees for activities undertaken in 1992-1998.